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NYMPHÆA
DAUBENIANA

Water-Lilies

and

WATER PLANTS



INDEPENDENCE
NURSERIES

INDEPENDENCE

OHIO

MARY

is a splendid Water-Lily for pools and ponds. The beautiful blooms are carried on long stems, and are deliciously fragrant.



PLEASE READ THIS PAGE

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Terms are cash unless special arrangements are made. Orders from unknown correspondents without satisfactory commercial rating should be accompanied by a remittance to cover the order.

Remittances should be made by post-office or express money order, registered letter, or bank draft. Personal checks should be made out for 10 cents more than the amount of the order, to cover exchange. When check is sent, the order will be held until the money is collected.

Parcel Post. Single tubers or small plants can be sent by parcel post, although we consider express much safer. We do not prepay postage nor express charges, therefore if the goods are to be sent prepaid a sufficient sum must be added to your order to cover the delivery charges.

The safe arrival of packages is guaranteed, but any damage or shortage should be reported at once. No substitution will be made except by permission.

It is not possible for us to guarantee the growth of any plants we sell, since their failure may be due to improper planting, neglect, or unfavorable weather conditions. We take every precaution to ship plants in good condition; if they are treated according to directions given in this catalogue, they will surely satisfy you. But we give no guarantee, express or implied, about the description, quality or productiveness, and will be entirely free from responsibility for the results.

Inquiries will be answered as promptly as the press of business will permit. We are glad to be of assistance at all times, but in the rush season it is almost impossible for us to answer letters promptly.

Order Early. Because of the large volume of business in the spring, customers are requested to **send their orders early**. Hardy lilies will be shipped in time for spring planting; tender sorts will be sent in June.

INDEPENDENCE NURSERIES

Independence, Ohio

WATER-LILIES SHOULD GROW IN EVERY GARDEN

Fifteen years ago few people were acquainted with any Water-Lilies except common varieties which grow wild in many parts of the United States. Their blooms, while not large, are quite attractive; and people often made long journeys in search of the unusual flowers. The plants grow naturally in ponds and in slowly moving streams where conditions are suitable.

Since then, Water-Lily cultivation has been made easy for the amateur gardener. Now, instead of the small white flowers, you may have brilliant maroon, dazzling blue, bright yellow, and most attractive variations and combinations of these colors in your water-garden. Some varieties are what we call "tender," and so must be planted in the spring and taken up in the fall. These are usually larger, and present a greater variety of colors than the hardy sorts, which may be left undisturbed after they are transplanted.

Water-Lilies need only sunlight, rich soil, and water; as these can be obtained anywhere, no one who admires Water-Lilies need be without their fragrant blossoms.

CONCRETE POOLS NOT ESSENTIAL

Artificial pools constructed of concrete offer splendid possibilities to Water-Lily gardeners. In some cases, they are superior to natural ponds, as the depth can be properly regulated and the soil prepared with just the elements you desire.

While a pool of concrete makes a most satisfactory garden for Water-Lilies, it is comparatively expensive and many people find a wooden tub or barrel almost as convenient, and far cheaper.

The best plan is to bury the tub or

barrel so that only a small rim projects above the soil. Then the water-level may be kept near the surface of the lawn, and a few plants about the edge will entirely conceal the staves. A half-dozen goldfish slipped in the pool will add to the novelty and serve to keep mosquitos from being a nuisance. Mosquitos think an artificial pool is about the best place to deposit their eggs, and goldfish think that mosquito eggs and larvae are the best food obtainable.

Water-Lilies are quite different in appearance and habits of growth from ordinary garden flowers. Not many plants will give blooms of such size—none give such unusual fragrance.

Some tender Lilies are only suitable for pools, but other sorts make a moderate growth and can be grown with complete success in a tub.



Where our Aquatics are grown and Water-Lilies started

OTHER PLANTS FOR WATER-GARDENS

One or two water plants should be planted with each Lily; many of them will succeed on the outside of the tub or pool if the ground is kept slightly moist; others are happiest when planted in soft mud about the edge of the pond, or even under a foot or so of water. Your diminutive garden will look much better with a rim of green about the edge.

Many people leaf through a catalogue of this kind and think how nice it would be if they could enjoy a water-garden. Don't stop at "thinking;" remember how simple the requirements are—*sunlight, soil, and water.* With them, and a tub or water-tight barrel, a water-garden is within the reach of everyone. Why should someone else own the water-garden? Why not you?

Only sunlight, water, soil, and a barrel—anyone can supply these.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

To obtain the best results, water should be about one foot above the crown of the plant. In natural ponds the depth may be greater, but ordinarily should not exceed 2 feet. A square foot of soil is the least that should be used, and it cannot be made too rich. Cow-manure is the best fertilizer; the other manures are next in value, followed by the commercial fertilizers. The proportion should be about three parts of soil to one part of manure. An inch of sand over the soil will prevent the water from being discolored.

If you have a concrete pool it is best to put the soil in a container—a small wooden box or a short piece of tile, a foot or more across, will do nicely. To winter the hardy plants, merely let them remain in the box, after the water is drawn off, and cover with sufficient straw or leaves (about 2 feet) to prevent frost from reaching the roots.

If you have a natural pool the tubers may be planted directly in the

soil, and need not be covered in winter unless the water is drawn off. Under such conditions the tubers will remain in good order even through the most severe northern winters; when the sun begins to warm the water the new growth will make its way up to sunlight.

All that remains of the tender Water-Lily plant in the fall is a small bulb. This should be taken up after the first heavy frost, and kept dormant by being placed where it is light and warm, in moist sand. Early in the spring, pot the bulb in good soil, and place under water in some location where it will have strong light and an even temperature of about 60 degrees. In a few weeks several plants will be formed from the one bulb. These should be potted separately and grown on under water until needed for outdoor planting. However, tender bulbs are difficult to keep, and many people consider it somewhat easier to throw them away at the end of the year, replacing them in the spring with new plants from our greenhouses.

Use only one plant to a container, unless it is very large. Lilies need little attention after they are planted. The only requisites are sunshine, good soil, and warm water. The water should not be changed, only replenished, as it evaporates. The amount of growth of the plants depends upon the soil and the season. The plants will bloom the first year, producing a number of blossoms to a root in a season. Goldfish will thrive in the lily-pond; in fact, they make themselves very useful by preventing stagnation and by ridding the pond of mosquito larvae.

You can make your water-garden, no matter what size, much more attractive by placing a border about it. If you have a large artificial pool it may be made to appear like the work of nature if the edges are concealed by small aquatics. Our stock of these plants is large. Many people dislike the crude look of the cement pool or wooden tub, and the effort required to conceal them is almost negligible.

We have been very fortunate in our shipments, and have received but few complaints from our customers about the condition of plants when received. Perhaps our success is due more to our precautions than to good fortune, but the fact remains that you will experience no difficulty here. If you require further instructions, or would like to have advice, do not hesitate to write to us—we will gladly answer your questions.



Rustic woodwork and a few flat stones lift this pool out of the "ordinary" class

TENDER DAY-BLOOMING NYMPHÆAS

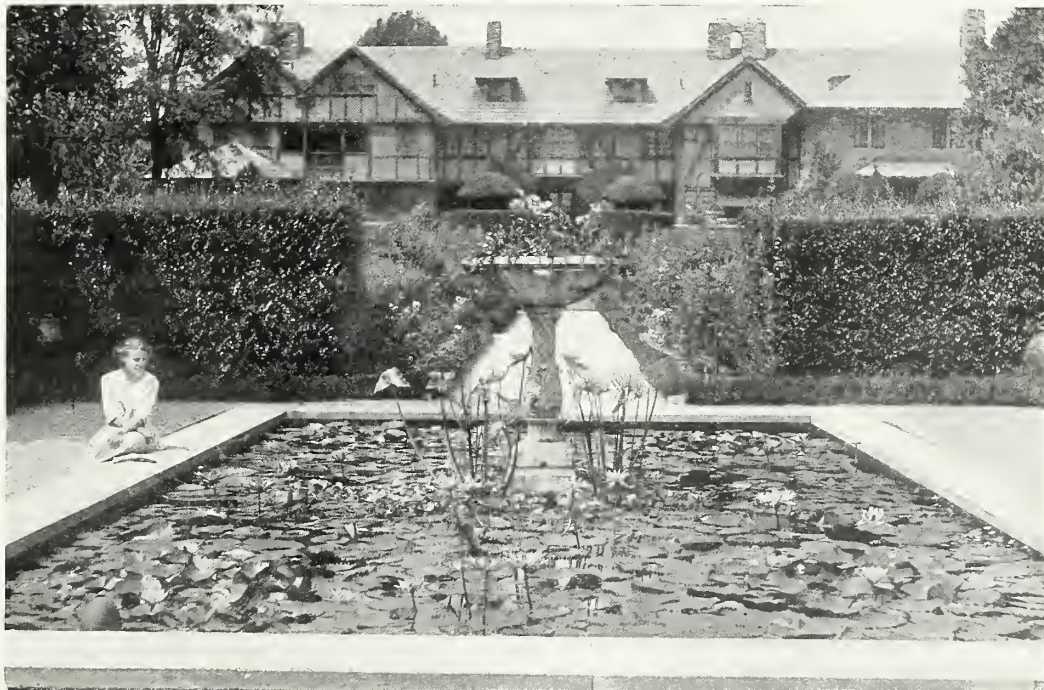
The flowers open soon after the sun rises, and last all day. If you require only a few plants, these are most likely to be satisfactory.

Capensis. Sometimes known as the Cape Blue Water-Lily. Flowers 6 to 9 inches across; particularly desirable for cutting, as the sky-blue shade shows to great advantage when placed indoors. \$1 each.

Castaliflora. The blooms are exceptionally large, measuring about 10 inches in diameter, while the color is a delicate shade of pink. They open early in the morning, remaining open all day, and have a most delicious fragrance. Leaves are quite attractive, in that they are flushed with pink on the under side, while the upper side is light green. \$5 each.

Cærulea. Light sky-blue flowers, the petals becoming almost white at the base; the stamens are yellow, while the sepals are lined and dotted with black. Well-opened flowers measure about 5 inches in diameter. \$1 each.

Daubeniana. This variety is almost in a class by itself because of its leaves, which are viviparous. The upper surface of the leaf produces young plants quite early. When these leaves have grown somewhat, the parent leaf dics, leaving the young plant to make a fresh start. The flowers are light blue with a faint fragrance which is very attractive. Probably this plant produces more flowers than any other Nymphæa, as



Lilies in a formal planting, where the concrete rectangular pool is made part of the landscape design



Upper flower, *Nymphaea Jessiana*. Lower *Nymphaea Robinsonii*

TENDER DAY-BLOOMING NYMPHÆAS, continued

it blooms almost continuously from spring to fall. In fact, if you can arrange to give it light and water indoors during the winter, it will continue to bloom. Easily grown in a tub and equally good for a large pond. \$1 each.

Gracilis. Blooms of *Gracilis* are borne on strong stems; add to this their fragrance, and you can understand why this variety is considered one of the best for cutting. Flowers are medium size, 6 to 8 inches across, with deep yellow stamens. This is the only tropical Water-Lily of the day-blooming varieties that has white flowers. \$1.50.

Groszherzog Ernst Ludwig. An unusually good variety for pools but of too rampant growth for tub-cultivation. Blooms early and continuously; general effect is violet-blue. Because of the vigorous growth, care should be taken to give it ample space to develop properly. \$2.50 each.

Mrs. C. W. Ward. Blooms are 6 to 8 inches across, with sturdy stems well out of the water. This variety bears flowers almost continuously, and the rosy pink blooms are extremely effective among other sorts. \$2 each.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Similar in some respects to *Daubeniana*, and possesses the same characteristics of foliage. The lavender-blue flowers of this variety have attained a much greater size than those of the parent, and the plant makes a stronger growth. The yellow stamens furnish a pretty contrast with the lavender hue of the petals. \$2.50 each.

Panama-Pacific. This variety is a favorite with many people because of the color changes which take place from the time the buds open until the flower is in full bloom. When they first come out of the water, the buds are greenish bronze, with reddish brown spots, and as they first open the color seems to be rosy red, particularly when observed in full sunlight. After the bloom has opened, the petals appear as reddish purple, while the stamens are bright yellow. This variety will produce an abundance of flowers as long as the season permits, and is excellent for the conservatory in winter. \$3.50 each.

Pennsylvania. This Lily was derived from *N. pulcherrima*, and is even more beautiful than the parent flower. The blooms are deep blue in color and are produced almost continuously. This variety is not adapted to tub-culture because of the large size of the leaves, but makes a brilliant display in pools. \$2.50 each.

Pulcherrima. Blooms are 10 to 12 inches across, light blue in color, with yellow stamens. It is in flower almost continuously. Curious markings upon the sepals render it additionally attractive. \$2 each.

Stella Gurney. Produces a great quantity of light rose-pink blooms. An additional beauty lies in the light green leaves which bear extremely long petioles. Recent experiments have shown that it is probably a seedling from *Mrs. C. W. Ward*. \$5 each.

TENDER DAY-BLOOMING NYMPHÆAS, continued

Sturtevantii. One of the most brilliant red varieties, with large flowers measuring from 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Should be planted where they receive full sunshine, and given extra-rich soil. \$2.50 each.

William Stone. The color contrast of the flowers makes this variety very desirable. The stamens are purple, with a yellow center; petals deep violet. Buds open earlier than most and remain open all day. The long stems make it suitable for cutting. \$2 each.

Wilson Gigantea. Huge lavender-blue blooms, 7 to 8 inches across, which rise a foot above the surface of the water. One of the most desirable varieties for large pools. \$5 each.

Zanzibariensis. This can very well be used where a fragrant variety is desired. Flowers are deep purple, some 6 to 8 inches across. It is quite free-flowering. \$1.50 each.

Zanzibariensis azurea. In general quite similar to the preceding variety except that the flowers are lighter in color and a trifle more open. \$1 each.

Zanzibariensis rosea. General characteristics of this plant are the same as the above, with the exception of the colors, which are in various shades of rose. They open somewhat earlier in the morning than the other sorts. \$1 each.

TENDER NIGHT-BLOOMING NYMPHÆAS

Bissetii. The blooms of this variety are somewhat globular, with concave petals; flowers reach good size, 8 to 10 inches across, and are borne in profusion. \$2 each.

Dentata. Pure white blooms somewhat flatter than the usual varieties; ordinarily 8 to 12 inches across. \$1 each.

Dentata superba. This is quite an improvement upon *N. dentata* of which it is a seedling. Flowers are larger and sepals and petals are extra broad. Vigorous and free-flowering. Awarded a certificate of merit by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. \$3 each.

Dentata magnifica. Flowers are about the same size as the preceding varieties, but with a tinge of yellow in the white; the bloom is decidedly cup-shaped. \$2.50 each.



Water temperature is more constant if the tub is buried, but it doesn't have to be

Devoniensis. Blooms are pure red in color. The leaves, 8 inches across, make this sort more suitable for pools than for tub-culture. The flowers are carried well above the water. \$1.25 each.

Nothing attracts more attention than the water-garden



When the water in the pool stands above the ground-level, the flowers are easier to examine, but there is little chance of obtaining natural effects

HARDY LILIES IN NEW VARIETIES

Attraction. The color of this superb variety is deep red, tinged with rose; sepals are white, striped with the color of the flower. This is easily the largest hardy Water-Lily in cultivation, as it will frequently produce blooms 8 inches across. The large size of the flowers, with the strong, heavy growth of the plant, makes this a variety which should be found in every water-garden. \$10 each.

TENDER NIGHT-BLOOMING NYMPHÆAS, continued

Deaniana. Light pink blooms; the leaves are deep green, tinged with brown, slightly ruffled about the edges. \$1.50 each.

Frank Trelease. This Nymphæa should be in every collection, as it is the darkest colored of all Water-Lilies. The blooms are dark crimson; the foliage is dark bronze, with a glossy finish. The whole plant is easily one of the most interesting and ornamental varieties we list. \$1.50 each.

George Huster. Flowers are unusually large in size, many of them 10 to 12 inches across. The plant is a very free-blooming sort, and its bright crimson blooms form a very pleasant addition to the pool. \$2 each.

Jubilee. The petals are thicker than those of many varieties of Water-Lilies, a delicate creamy white shading to pink at base. \$1.50 each.

Omarana. Reddish pink flowers with white stripes. Attains great size—10 to 12 inches. It is a strong, vigorous grower. \$1.50 each.

Rubra rosea. Color of the flower is rosy carmine, and, due to the pointed petals, which are broader at the base, the shape is quite like a star; good size—8 to 10 inches across. \$1 each.

Kewensis. Although this plant flowers freely, it makes a moderate growth and is well suited to tub-culture. The blooms are light pink. \$1.50 each.

Aurora. Changing hues in the blooms of this plant make it exceedingly interesting. When the flowers first open they are a creamy yellow tinted with rose, which gradually changes to a dark red by the third day. A small plant, suitable for tub-culture. \$1.50 each.

Escarboucle. Flowers are bright vermillion, striking in their brilliancy and extremely attractive. The plants make strong growth. \$10 each.

HARDY LILIES IN NEW VARIETIES, continued

Eugenia de Land. Flowers of deep rose-pink with long, narrow petals and yellow stamens, borne upon the surface of the water. The plants are strong growers and will produce flowers freely. This is easily the best of the *N. odorata* type. \$1.50 each.

Fulva. Flowers open yellow, shaded with pink. On succeeding days the shade changes to orange-red. Leaves mottled brown. \$1.50 each.

Gloriosa. This can well be called the most satisfactory Water-Lily. It is the earliest to bloom, and continues to flower until late summer, producing more blooms than any other sort. In the spring the flower is colored a deep carmine, which becomes darker as the season lengthens. The blooms are perfect in form, and 4 to 6 inches across. \$5 each.

James Brydon. Flowers are rich crimson, entirely distinct from other red-flowering varieties. Petals broad and incurving, forming a cup-shaped flower about 6 inches across. It is one of the first to bloom, and is a medium-sized plant. \$2.50 each.

LUCIDA. This is a truly splendid variety because of its strong growth and extraordinary production of blooms. Flowers are star-shaped, of good size; bright red with deep red centers and orange stamens. The leaves are mottled with reddish brown. \$3 each.

Lustrous. A new variety of our own introduction. It is a distinct improvement over any known variety of pink Water-Lily. The bloom is large, perfect cup-shaped, with a host of deep rose-pink petals, while the center is closely packed with yellow stamens. The sepals likewise are deep pink on the inside and brown beneath. There is a peculiar silvery sheen to the color, which gives it a wonderful luster; indeed many visitors last summer described it as "a deep peach-color." The young leaves are reddish brown, turning to deep green with age and have a distinctly ruffled edge. The plant is a strong grower, but the short leaf-stems restrict the spread, making the clump of leaves more compact—a desirable quality. Lustrous is not only new because this is the first year of its introduction, but new in that the bloom has a color and sheen entirely distinct from other varieties. \$10 each.

Mary. Petals pure white, slightly tinged pink toward the base; stamens light yellow; sepals almost white on the inside, with light green stripes, and on the outside deep bronzy green. We believe this variety will, within a few years, become one of the most valu-



Just a suggestion of the latent possibilities of natural ponds



Upper flower, *Nymphaea marliacea albida*. See page 9
 Lower flower, *Nymphaea Gladstoniana*. See page 9

Wouldn't you be surprised to see Water-Lilies growing in your neighbor's yard? Your neighbors will be just as surprised to see them in yours. Remember, you need only *water, soil and sunlight* for success with Water-Lilies.

HARDY LILIES IN NEW VARIETIES, continued

able sorts for general cultivation. The growth is strong and vigorous. Blooms are borne well above the water and are quite fragrant. Every characteristic of this wonderful flower seems to render it most desirable. Of course it is particularly attractive to those people who are already acquainted with the existing varieties and therefore able to appreciate its superiority. However, those who are now contemplating a water-garden as an experiment will find it just as attractive. See illustration on second cover. \$5 each.

Mary Exquisite. One of the rare and desirable varieties belonging to the *N. odorata* section. The flowers are larger than the type, most beautiful pink in general appearance, and are delicately scented. The plant itself is of strong growth and bears many delicate blooms. \$5 each.

PAUL HARIOT. Certainly is one of the very best varieties. It is quite large in size and one of the most beautiful of the hardy Lilies. Petals are clear yellow, shading to red toward the center of the flowers and at the base of the petals. The plants bloom almost continuously, and are most satisfactory for planting in home grounds, pools and parks. \$2.50 each.

Pink Opal. A new variety which has been cultivated for two or three seasons, yet has proved its value. The color is a deep pink. The buds are almost round, opening into a flower with comparatively short petals, but because of its substance it has a distinct value for cutting. \$2 each.

Rose Arey. This variety seems to be in bloom all the time, and the dark pink color of the blooms is very effective; the plants make a strong, heavy growth. \$3 each.

Sioux. This is a star-shaped variety, and one of the most satisfactory Lilies grown. The flower is large, and upon first opening is a dull rich bronze. The yellow changes to a reddish cast on succeeding days, making it the most unique in color of any of the Lilies. The plant is very free-flowering. \$3 each.

Vesuve. This is a most strikingly colored Water-Lily—the petals are a very bright, dark red, the stamens are red, tipped with yellow. This remarkable color attracts the attention of the visitor. Next to *Gloriosa* it is the freest flowering red Lily. Young leaves are dark red, mottled with brown. \$5 each.

William Falconer. Blooms good sized, 6 to 7 inches across. While this is not a new variety it is always scarce, because it is the darkest colored red Water-Lily. Not only are the petals a deep, dark red, but the stamens also, giving the entire flower a richness attained by no other Lily. The picture on the back cover of this booklet will give you an idea of the beauty of the bloom—but no picture can possibly approach the richness of the flower itself. \$5 each.

GENERAL LIST OF HARDY NYMPHÆAS

Alba candidissima. This variety is too large to be grown in a tub; it requires ample space, but will surprise you with the size of its white flowers. It is particularly desirable for cultivation in a pool. 75 cts. each.

Gladstoniana. Flowers of large size—usually 6 to 8 inches in diameter—pure white in color; stamens are yellow and form a pleasing contrast with the petals. Plant requires a good deal of space as it is a very strong grower. \$1 each.

Helen Fowler. The fragrance which the blooms of this plant possess make it additionally attractive, although the color—a deep pink—would certainly cause it to be exceedingly popular. Flowers are borne well above the water, which makes them available for cutting. Rather small plants, desirable for tub-culture. \$1 each.

Jessiana. This variety belongs to the *N. odorata* class. The flowers are quite large, with well-expanded petals which are a pure, even pink. The plant is a free-grower, and, like others of its class, produces many of the sweetly scented blooms. \$1.50 each.

Laydekeri lilacea. Petals lavender, shaded with bright red. The flowers are medium size and have a fragrance very similar to tea roses. As the growth is not strong, it will be found a good variety to cultivate in a small space. \$1.50 each.

Laydekeri purpurea. Just as well adapted to tub-culture as the preceding variety. Flowers are of medium size, with crimson petals and orange stamens. It produces many blooms. \$2 each.

Marliacea albida. This variety blooms continually throughout the season. The petals are white, with yellow stamens. This is a really excellent variety. 75 cts. each.

Marliacea carnea. Very like the variety given above, except that the color is light pink which grows somewhat darker toward the base of the petals. \$1 each.

Marliacea chromatella. Medium-sized flowers, usually 4 to 6 inches across. Color of the bloom is bright yellow, with stamens somewhat deeper in color. The leaves are green, mottled with brown. \$1.50 each.

Marliacea rosea. Quite like the others in habit of growth, but the flowers are deep rose-color. One of the peculiarities of this plant is that the young tender leaves are bluish red, changing to deep green as they become older. \$1.50 each.

Odorata. This variety is indigenous to the northeastern United States. The flowers are medium in size, ranging from 3 to 5 inches in diameter; petals white, with yellow stamens. Well suited for planting in ponds in large quantities to obtain natural effects and should be used freely because of its beauty. 25 cts. each.

Odorata gigantea. Well known in southeastern United States, where it grows naturally in ponds. Flowers are pure white, quite large in size—generally 5 to 7 inches across. Produces blooms very freely. 75 cts. each.

Odorata minor. A dwarf form of *N. odorata* and more suitable for tub growth. 50 cts. each.



Nymphaea odorata sulphurea grandiflora (see page 10)

GENERAL LIST OF HARDY NYMPHÆAS, continued

Odorata, W. B. Shaw. The fragrance of the blooms, added to the rich rose-color of the flowers, makes this one of the most attractive hardy Nymphæas. It produces flowers almost continuously. \$1 each.

Odorata sulphurea. This is one of the much-admired yellow sorts which are in such great demand. Flowers are borne well above the water and possess an attractive fragrance. \$1 each.

Odorata sulphurea grandiflora. Quite like the previous variety but the leaves are a bit lighter in color and the growth somewhat stronger. \$1.50 each.

Pygmæa. A good variety for tub-culture, as the flowers are smaller than those of any other cultivated Water-Lily. They range from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter and are pure white in color. \$1 each.

Pygmæa Helvola. Similar to the above, but the blooms are yellow. It is every bit as well suited to tub-culture. \$1.25 each.

Robinsonii. Floats upon the top of the water. Blooms are deep red in color, slightly tinged with orange. Flowers are produced freely. You will make no mistake by having one of the varieties with floating flowers in your collection. \$2.50 each.

Tuberosa maxima. Very fragrant flowers of medium size, pure white in color and of globular shape. 50 cts. each.

Tuberosa rosea. The blooms are borne well out of the water, which makes them desirable for cutting. They are usually 4 to 5 inches across and of a delightful shade of pink. The plant makes a strong, vigorous growth. \$1 each.

Tuberosa Richardsonii. Flowers are pure white, double, and good size—generally 6 to 8 inches across—with petals which are somewhat fluted in the center. This Water-Lily is a perfect cup-shape. \$1 each.

William Doogue. Delicate pink blooms. With a fragrance which renders them doubly attractive. Plant blooms continually, and the splendid cup-shaped flowers, 5 to 6 inches across, form a desirable addition to any pool. Suitable for tub culture. \$1.50 each.

Water-Lilies don't require a "knack for growing things;" anyone can be successful if soil and water are provided

VICTORIA · ROYAL WATER-LILY

Absolutely unlike anything else of the aquatic genera, these Lilies may be instantly recognized by their large leaves, often more than 6 feet in diameter. The margins are turned up at the edges to a height of 3 to 8 inches, giving the leaves the appearance of huge pie-pans.

Blooms are produced at night, and are worthy of the leaves in size, since they attain a diameter of 12 to 18 inches. They open on two successive days late in the afternoon, changing in color from white to pink or red, and exhaling a rich fragrance somewhat similar to a pineapple. They require almost tropical heat to produce blooms, and most people grow them for the leaves alone. Practically indispensable for water-gardens on large estates or in parks; because of their size they cannot be grown elsewhere. \$10 each.

NELUMBIUMS or WATER LOTUSES

Album grandiflorum. The fragrance of the flowers makes this sort particularly attractive. They are always quite large and pure white in color. \$2 each, potted plants \$3.

Kermesinum. This is the earliest of the Nelumbiums. The blooms are a delicate rose-pink. \$1.50 each, potted plants \$2.50.

Luteum. This variety, native to some of the states in the South and West, is commonly known as the Water Chinquapin or American Lotus. The flowers are rich yellow; the plant seems entirely at home in the East. \$2 each, potted plants \$3.

Osiris. Those who desire an early-blooming plant with flowers of deep pink will make no mistake to cultivate Osiris. The plant is decidedly free-blooming and will produce flowers quite early. Potted plants \$3.50.

Pekinensis rubrum plenum. Splendid, brilliant rosy carmine blooms, frequently 10 to 12 inches across. The flowers are quite double and similar in appearance to huge pconies. Very few of the varieties in this catalogue are capable of attaining this great size, and none surpass this bloom in beauty. \$5 each, potted plants \$6.

Roseum plenum. The blooms of this variety are always large and double. The color is deep pink. \$2.50 each, potted plants \$3.50.

NELUMBIUMS or WATER LOTUSES, continued

Shiroman. This is easily the largest of the Nelumbiums. The flowers are snow-white and decidedly double. The plants require no particular attention and are vigorous growers. \$3 each, potted plants \$5.

Speciosum. The Sacred Lotus of the Nile. It grows well under almost all conditions. Both flowers and leaves stand well above the water. Blooms are always large and fragrant; color is a rosy pink. The plant is hardy in the latitude of Cleveland and northern Ohio. \$1.50 each, potted plants \$2.50.

SOME OTHER AQUATICS

You can greatly improve an artificial water-garden by using some of the plants listed in this section. They will improve most natural pools, too, particularly if the present growth is not desirable. Most of these aquatics have flowers, and each one has some characteristic which makes it worth while. It is almost impossible to make a mistake; any of them will please you.

Acorus japonicus variegatus (Variegated Sweet Flag). An excellent plant, with variegated leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

A. gramineus variegatus. Something like the above, but smaller. Can be grown as a pot plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Aponogeton fenestralis (Lace-Leaf Plant). Only the blooms of this plant appear above the water; the leaves (which are elaborately netted and bright green when young) are entirely below the surface. To have success, a shady location is essential, and the temperature should be above 65 degrees at all times. Good soil should be used. \$5 each.

Calla Æthiopica (*Richardia africana* or Calla Lily). White flowers, which never seem to stop coming. Plant only when it is warm. \$1 each.

C. Elliottiana. The most desirable of the yellow Calla Lilies. Its flowers are as large as the well-known white variety, but are a lustrous golden yellow. The foliage is dark green with translucent spots of creamy white, and adds much to the beauty of the bloom. \$1.25 each.

C. Godefroyana. A dwarf form with splendid white blooms. Particularly suited to graded plantings. \$1 each.

C. palustris (Water Arum). This is like a Calla Lily, but much smaller in size. Makes a desirable plant for shallow water. 25 cts. each.



Broad, thick petals, and an odd center feature Nelumbium blooms

SOME OTHER AQUATICS, continued

Colocasia multiflora (Japanese Water Taro). Grows to a height of 4 or 5 feet, with brilliant green leaves on deep purple stems. With gravel and water in a shallow dish it may be grown as a house plant, like the Chinese Sacred Lily, but of course it will not attain the great growth it would make in a pool. 50 cts. to \$5 each.

Cyperus adenophorus. A South American native which succeeds in shallow parts of the pool. Greenish white flowers are produced in umbels. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

C. alternifolius (Umbrella Palm). Grows well either in small pools or moist ground. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

C. alternifolius variegatus. A variety of the above with leaves variegated with white. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

C. gracilis. This is the dwarf form; excellent for aquariums and tubs. 25 cts. each.

C. Papyrus (Egyptian Paper Plant). It is probable that the first paper was made from plants of this kind. The stalks are triangular and attain a height of 5 to 8 feet. At the top is a tuft of long thread-like leaves which gives the plant a most novel appearance. Shallow water and rich soil spell the best combination for this plant, but it also does well in ground kept slightly moist. 50 cts. to \$2.50 each.

Eichhornia crassipes major (Water Hyacinth). The dark, gleaming leaves and delicately tinted flowers of this floating plant make it unusually desirable. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; large plants 25 cts. ea.

E. azurea. Lavender flowers with deeper colored centers. Petals are slightly fringed. 50 cts. each.

Limnathemum indicum (Water Snowflake). Very like a lily in general characteristics, with quantities of fringed white blooms. 50 cts. each.

L. nymphaeoides. This plant has leaves like the Nymphaeas and produces brilliant yellow flowers quite freely. It is hardy and will go well with almost any combination. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Limnocharis Humboldtii (Water Poppy). The leaves float upon the surface of the water. Flowers are large and yellow, similar to the blooms of the poppy. It is in flower almost continuously. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Limnocharis Plumieri. Straw-colored flowers with a strong, erect growth feature this plant which usually stands 1 to 2 feet above the surface. The leaves are velvety green. 25 and 50 cts. each.

Marsilea Drummondii. All of the growth is below the surface of the water, yet because of the pretty leaves which resemble four-leaved clovers, this plant is most attractive. In the clear waters of an artificial pool it shows to great advantage. 25 cts. each.

Myriophyllum proserpina-coides (Parrot's Feather). Quite successful planted in a tub or water-tight hanging-basket. The growth soon goes over the edges in the forms of long trailing stems. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Pistia Stratiotes (Water Lettuce). An unusual thing in a floating aquatic; soft, velvety leaves feature the growth. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Pontederia cordata (Pickerel Weed). The blue flowers of this plant have made many friends, particularly as they are produced freely. The total growth is about 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Sagittaria montevidensis (Giant Arrowhead). This is one of the strongest growing aquatics we list. It is suitable for the margins of a pond or cultivation in a tub, but the size of the plant must be kept in mind when it is used for landscape effects. It will attain a height of 4 to 5 feet, with leaves 15 inches long; flowers are white with dark spots at the bases of the petals. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

S. japonica fl.-pl. Like the above, except that the flowers are double. The use of the plant is practically the same. 50 cts. each.



Limnocharis Humboldtii (Water Poppy)

SOME OTHER AQUATICS, continued

Sagittaria sinensis (Giant Sagittaria). The leaves of this variety are somewhat stronger and broader than the two previous kinds. Unusually attractive. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Salvinia braziliensis. Another surface plant with soft green leaves covered with a delicate hair-like growth. This is probably one of the best plants for aquariums, and because of the small foliage is adapted to small fish-globes. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Scirpus (Hardy Rush). Slender green spikes; most valuable for naturalizing. Plant in shallow water or damp soil. 25 cts. each.

S. Tabernæmontani Zebrina. Attractively variegated leaves with alternate bands of green and white. It attains a height of 3 to 4 feet and may be grown as an aquatic or as a garden plant. 50 cts. each.

Trapa natans (Water Chestnut). The foliage of this plant is decidedly mottled; the flowers are white and quite small in size, but the fruit is considerably larger. Late in the season the fruits drop off and remain in the water until the next year. 25 cts. each.

Typha latifolia. Ordinarily known as Cat-tails. Something that no water-garden should be without. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Water Fern. A queer plant which floats upon the surface. 25c. each.

Zizania aquatica (Wild Rice). The importance of Wild Rice as a food for water-fowls cannot be over-emphasized. It is easily grown in shallow water and is decidedly ornamental, as it shoots up rapidly and makes a growth of 5 to 10 feet. Panicles of bloom make it additionally delightful. Should be planted in every pond. 10c. each, 75c. per doz.

AQUATIC PLANTS SUITABLE FOR AQUARIUMS

How often do you change the water in your aquarium? In small glass bowls, without plants, the water should be changed daily, because there is no opportunity for the fish to secure a fresh supply of oxygen except when the water is renewed. A few aquatic plants in the aquarium will greatly lessen your labor. Water plants furnish a continuous supply of oxygen; they create it. To provide the proper amount of oxygen for the fish in your tank you should have at least one plant to every two gallons of water.

The plants we offer are not only selected for their beauty of foliage, but also are known for their production of oxygen. Naturally, some plants produce more oxygen than others, and these we have selected are especially adapted to small aquariums. We recommend that an aquarium contain 2 cubic feet of water or more, that is, the tank, if square should be 2 feet long by 1 foot wide by 1 foot deep. In small globular aquariums, 6 to 8 inches across, it is almost impossible to keep one plant and one fish alive and healthy.

In summer, place your aquarium in the shady side of the room, and keep the temperature as near 50 degrees as possible. If you maintain the proper balance between the aquatic plants and number of fish in the tank, it is only necessary to change the water every other month.

Anacharis canadensis gigantea (Giant Water Weed). Grows entirely under water; has dark green leaves and light stems. Makes a quick growth and forms oxygen rapidly. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Cabomba viridifolia (Washington Grass). Has brilliant, glossy green leaves of peculiar fern-like beauty. They are shaped like miniature fans and extremely regular in form. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Sagittaria sinensis (Giant Sagittaria). Dark green leaves, broad and strong. Grows freely and is considered one of the most valuable aquatic plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. natans. The long green leaves are in some respects similar to *Vallisneria spiralis*. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Salvinia Braziliensis. The delicate hairy surface of the leaves makes a strong contrast to some of the coarser water plants. Suitable for aquaria of all sizes. 15 cts. per bunch, \$1.50 per doz.

Vallisneria spiralis, Italian Type (Eel Grass). Distinguished by its long ribbon-like leaves. Supplies large quantities of oxygen and grows entirely under water. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Ludwigia Mulettii. The leaves of this plant are quite unusual; they are green above and pink on the lower side. Looks well when planted in combination with green-leaved plants on this page. The small ovate leaves with their peculiar coloring do much to make any aquarium attractive. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

IRISES BECOME MORE POPULAR EACH YEAR

No flowers surpass the Iris for decorative effects, and none of them requires less care. After the tubers have been bedded, they may be neglected for years, yet their stately blooms will appear each year to brighten your garden. Formerly there were only a few sorts, and these were familiar to everyone; now the number of patterns and colors obtainable is really amazing to anyone unacquainted with these glorious introductions.

Irises can be used about a lily-pool with excellent results. You can find a place in your garden for them easily—a place for all of them, from the dwarf varieties to the tall Japanese sorts. You can have a beautiful garden with Iris alone; combined with a lily-pool they spell garden perfection.

GERMAN IRIS

All German Irises are sold at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted

Black Prince. Both the standards and the falls of this Iris are a rich claret flushed with purple. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Brooksiana. The general effect is light pink. You can imagine the beauty.

Canary Bird. One of the dwarf bearded Irises. The standards are bright yellow; the falls somewhat deeper in color, with an orange beard. Attains a height of about 9 inches.

Caprice. A handsome sort with rosy red standards and falls somewhat deeper in color; the beard is yellow.

Celeste. Soft lavender, with deeper lavender shading. It becomes quite large.

Cherion. This Iris will be found a delicate combination of lilac-mauve and violet.

Fairy. The general effect of this flower is white, but it is delicately suffused with light blue; unusually beautiful.

Florentina alba. A very early sort; white, with a yellow tinge, faintly flushed with lavender.

Foster's Yellow. Both the standards and the falls of this sort are a creamy yellow. It is somewhat dwarf in growth.

Honorabilis. An effective variety with standards of gold; falls of mahogany-brown.

Ingeborg. Blooms are white all over, and attain a very large size; well-shaped in every instance.

Isoline. Blooms quite large. Standards lilac-pink; falls purplish old-rose, golden at throat; yellow beard. Standards quite broad and falls unusually long. A valuable new variety. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Clumps of Iris should be planted at the border of your lawn

GERMAN IRIS, continued

Jacquesiana. Standards are crimson with a shade of copper, the falls are a deep red. A very beautiful variety.

Juniata. Perhaps the tallest of the bearded Irises. The standards and falls are clear blue. Flowers are unusually large and fragrant. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

King Edward. Both the standards and falls are of a peculiar shade of violet-red. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

King of Iris. A desirable new variety with standards of bright yellow and falls a deep brown with a border of yellow.

Loreley. An attractive Iris with light yellow standards; falls of ultra-marine, bordered with light yellow. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mme. Chereau. The petals are white, delicately frilled with a border of blue. Flowers stand about 30 inches tall.

Mrs. H. Darwin. A free-flowering pure white variety. The falls are slightly netted with violet at the base.

Mrs. Allan Gray. The standards and falls are of the same shade—a delicate pale rose. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Nibelungen. Standards brownish yellow; falls violet-blue, with fawn margin.

Oriflamme. Large, handsome flowers with light blue standards and rich violet falls. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Pallida dalmatica. Very good variety for planting in masses and excellent for cut-flowers. Standards are lavender; falls somewhat deeper in color. Flowers extra large.

Parasensis. Large; showy, deep purple, delicately penciled with white.

Prince of Wales. The standards are pearly white, while the falls are of the same shade, with darker veining.

Princess Victoria Louise. Standards of sulphur-yellow and falls of a rich plum, bordered with pale yellow. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Rhein Nixe. A variety of recent introduction, with standards of pure white and falls a deep violet with a white border. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Shakespeare. The standards are straw-yellow; the falls are maroon with a yellow network; about 2 feet tall.

Sherwin-Wright. Both standards and falls are golden yellow without markings or shading. Blooms are good size. New. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Here Irises are effectively used to conceal the union of wall and lawn

GERMAN IRIS, continued

Trautlieb. Another Iris not long on the market. Standards and falls are both of a soft rose-color. The unique shading of this flower will attract much attention. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Walhall. A new hybrid; standards are lavender; the falls wine-red. Blooms large in size.

Wyomissing. Standard is creamy white, suffused with delicate soft rose; falls are deep rose at the base, shading to a flesh-colored border. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

JAPANESE IRIS

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., except where noted

8 **Antelope.** Flowers are white, somewhat spotted with purple.

12 **Furomon.** Blooms are white with delicate shadings of purple.

Gold Bound. Large, pure white bloom, with yellow center.

32 **Hanaaoi.** The tone is greyish blue, with traces of lilac.

22 **Ho-O-Jo.** Six large petals, which have a center blotch of yellow, surrounded by a dark blue halo, then shading to rich velvety purple.

Idsumigawa. Gray ground, shaded minutely with violet-mauve; six petals.

38 **Kuma-Funjin.** This variety has six petals which are clear white, marked with a broad border of magenta-lilac. \$1 each.

40 **Norma.** A deep purple with lighter center.

44 **Purple and Gold.** The name of this flower pictures it about as well as any description we can give.

24 **Renjo-No-Tama.** A full double variety with frilled petals; center is white with a wide border of pale lavender. \$1 each.

72 **Royal.** Mahogany-red—that most attractive color of the garden. Flowers broad and carried on long stems.

20 **Sano-Watashi.** White flowers, with petals opening about midseason.

10 **Shignaeuranami.** A tall, dark blue sort, with a white halo radiating in white lines; six petals.

43 **Shi-un-Ryo.** Grayish white, suffused with violet and deeply veined with violet-purple.

30 **Taiheraku.** The broad, flat petals are crimson-purple surrounding a yellow center; an unusual combination of color. 10 petals.

2 **Tora-Odori.** Pale white, with faint flushes of violet.

26 **Uchiu.** Crimson-purple, with a few white veins.

83 **Washi-no-Wo.** Mottled violet gradually shading to white-violet. Splendid for masses of color. 50 cts. each.

William Tell. An exquisite shade of blue. A splendid flower.

Yomo-No-Umi. Creamy white, six petals; a free-flowering early variety.

100 **Yomo-Zakuru.** The general effect of the bloom is quite light, but the dense veins of reddish purple causes it to possess a peculiar beauty all its own.

IRIS PUMILA

Cyanea. Large, handsome blooms; bright blue standards and deep blue falls. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Excelsa. Deep yellow flowers, quite large in size, with an orange beard. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Schneekuppe. Standards white; falls slightly reticulated with yellow at base. Large blooms on rather short stalks. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

IRIS SIBIRICA

Orientalis, Snow Queen. Narrow, grassy foliage; tall ivory-white flowers, quite large in size. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Orientalis superba. Violet-blue; tall foliage. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Aquatic Plants are needed to give the finishing touches to the Lily-pool and the aquarium. Some kinds will do well in damp soil; others must stand in water. On pages 11 to 13 you will find a summary of the best Aquatics for general use.

PERMANENT PLANTS FOR PERMANENT GARDENS

Plants from this list can be used in any nook or corner of the garden, and if a careful selection is made it will be possible to have blooms from early spring until late fall. Nearly everything in the list can be planted in the spring, but where fall planting is advisable, it will be so noted in the descriptions.

All perennials are sold at the uniform price of 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., except where noted. Not less than six plants of one variety will be sold at dozen rates

We do not prepay postage or express charges on perennials. If it is necessary to forward them by parcel post, please add 5 cts. per plant, to cover the cost of mailing.

ACHILLEA, *Boule de Neige* (Ball of Snow). Similar to the old familiar variety "The Pearl." While the flowers are not quite so large, they are more perfect in form, full double and white as a ball of snow.

ANCHUSA *italica*, *Dropmore*. Brilliant gentian-blue flowers, which fairly cover the plants in May and June. Grow readily in a sunny position, making plants from 3 to 5 feet high.

ANEMONE. "Windflowers," as they are commonly known, begin to bloom in late August, but are specially valuable because of their lasting qualities, remaining in bloom until the plants are completely killed by severe frosts.

***japonica alba*.** Large, single blooms which are as white as snow.

***japonica*, *Rose d'Autumn*.** A medium-sized bloom shading from silvery rose to deeper pink.

***japonica rubra*.** Rosy red petals, with a center of bright yellow stamens.

AQUILEGIA. The Long-spurred Columbines are most useful when grown in masses, for here they show their graceful blooms to best advantage. They may be grown in almost any location, but seem to prefer sandy loam which can be given a plentiful supply of moisture.

***californica hybrida*.** From early May until late July the plants are well covered with the long-spurred blooms, which are of various colors. Plants from 18 to 24 inches in height.

ARABIS *alpina*. Blooms in early spring with a multitude of pure white flowers; most useful for edging of borders and the rock-garden.

ARTEMISIA *lactiflora*. This plant comes from China, grows from 3 to 4 feet, and is particularly distinguished by the dark green foliage and the great mass of creamy white blooms which resemble the blooms of spirea. Flowers from the middle of August to the first of October.

ASTER. Perennial Asters vary in height from 6 to 15 inches, according to the variety. Some sorts begin to bloom in May, and by making a careful selection blooms may be had until the middle of October.



Long-spurred Columbines are best in large groups

Aster alpinus. Purplish blue flowers in May and June; plants from 6 to 10 inches in height.

alpinus albus. Pure white flowers but in other respects identical with the preceding variety.

Feltham Blue. Light blue shading to deeper blue at the base of the petals. Blooms in late August; plants about 18 inches high.

novæ-angliæ rosea. Strong-growing plants which under favorable conditions may attain a height of 5 feet, taking a pyramidal form, and producing quantities of rose-colored blooms from the middle of August until late October.

Snow Queen. Blooms almost pure white, produced freely in September. Plants are about 4 feet high, and do best in brilliant sun.

St. Egwin. A soft rosy pink; plants are from 3 to 4 feet high, producing flowers in September and October.

BOLTONIA asteroides. Native perennial plants with blooms very much like single asters. This variety grows from 5 to 6 feet tall, bearing many pure white blooms.



Spikes of Chimney Bellflowers are as stately as Foxgloves

CAMPANULA pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). Forms a perfect pyramid before it is 6 feet high, and in August is covered with a multitude of porcelain-blue flowers.

pyramidalis alba. Have the same general habit as the preceding variety, but with clear white blooms.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Possibly the most popular plants for the hardy autumn garden. They produce great quantities of bloom, which come at a time when practically all other plants have been killed or injured by frosts. In favorable conditions it is even possible to cut Chrysanthemums as late as the first of December.

Boston. Fairly large flowers, of a pronounced bronze color.

Red Button. A peculiar shade of deep glowing red; flowers of the typical button form.

Yellow Button. A twin sister to the preceding variety, excepting that the blooms are a clear golden yellow.

Normandie. One of the earliest varieties to come into bloom; flowers are quite large and a most delicate shade of light pink.

Miss B. Hamilton. One of the newer varieties, which blooms early, with a multitude of golden yellow flowers on long stems.

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora. Begins to bloom about the middle of June and bears a multitude of rich golden yellow flowers which are invaluable for cutting. The plants succeed anywhere and grow from 2 to 3 feet in height.

DELPHINIUM belladonna. Unquestionably the very finest of the hardy Larkspurs, beginning to bloom the latter part of June, and continuing to produce flowers until late autumn. The color is a clear turquoise-blue, which is not approached by any other blue flower.

formosum. Because of its free-blooming habit this variety is generally used in mass plantings with shrubbery; the color is a peculiar dark blue, and most attractive when grown in quantities.

chinense. Begins to bloom in late June, and during the entire summer produces long spikes of deep blue flowers.

chinense alba. In general habit it is the same as the preceding variety, but with pure white flowers.

DIANTHUS. This plant would be instantly recognized if called "Sweet William." We can furnish a mixture of colors from plants of our own growing.

Newport Pink. Blooms of this variety are salmon color, or light pink, and by some fanciers considered the most delicate of all the Sweet Williams.

latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. A double flower, the ever-blooming Sweet William, and so called because of the habit of bloom. It continues to bloom from early summer until the plants are cut down by autumn frosts. The color is a brilliant fiery crimson.

DIGITALIS gloxiniaeflora. In this strain there are many varieties with spotted blooms, including white, purple, rose. We offer them in mixture only, not in separate colors.

FUNKIA lanceolata. This variety of Plantain Lilies is valuable because of its late flowering habit, the lilac-blue flowers coming in September.

undulata variegata. Deep green leaves, variegated with white and silver; flowers lilac. Good for border planting; handsome at any stage of growth.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. Grows almost anywhere, but delights in a sunny situation. The flowers are gorgeously colored, usually having a dark red-brown center, with petals showing veins of crimson, orange, and vermilion and various combinations. The plants grow to about 2 feet high and begin to bloom in June.

GYPSOPHILA acutifolia. A rose-colored flower, borne in July, on plants 3 to 4 feet high. Quite handsome and attractive.

HELENIUM autumnale superbum. From late August until the middle of November this variety bears many golden yellow flowers. Plants from 5 to 6 feet in height.

Riverton Gem. Blooms at about the same time as the preceding variety, but the flowers open old-gold, later changing to a peculiar shade of red.

HELIANTHUS Maximilianii. Of all the perennial Sunflowers, this is the latest variety to come into bloom, flowers being produced in graceful sprays in October, after all other varieties have ceased flowering; plants 5 to 7 feet in height.

Wolly Dod. Possibly the best of the varieties blooming in September; flowers deep yellow, on plants about 6 feet high.

HEMEROCALLIS. The Day Lilies will grow in almost any garden, and particularly in the water-garden where they may have a reasonable supply of moisture. One who is making a collection of old-fashioned open garden plants certainly should not omit these Day Lilies.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Apricot. From early June until midsummer, this variety, which grows from 2 to 3 feet high, bears many blooms which are of a delicate shade of apricot, from which it takes its name.

aurantiaca. Trumpet-shaped flowers in which the chief color is orange-yellow, but the stamens and reverse of the petals may be tinted indian yellow; blooms in June and July on 3- to 4-foot stems.



Day Lilies need moisture—a water-garden suits them finely

Make a Water-Lily pool a part of your garden

Hemerocallis Dumortieri. A dwarf variety, seldom growing over 18 inches high; in June it produces many cadmium-yellow blooms, while the reverse of the petals is a bronzy yellow.

fulva. Commonly called the Tawny Day Lily because of the peculiar orange shading of the flowers which come in June and July.

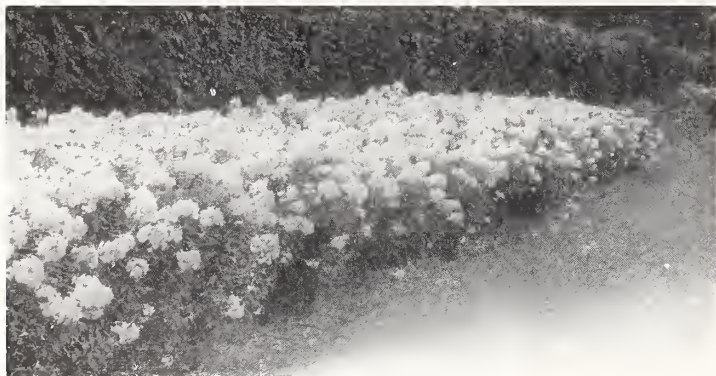
Gold Dust. Dazzling indian yellow, with the buds and reverse of the petals bronzy gold; one of the earlier varieties, coming into bloom in May and June.

Thunbergii. Possibly the latest variety, coming into bloom and producing flowers through July and in early August, which are rich buttery yellow.

HEPATICA acutiloba. Each leaf has from 3 to 5 sharply pointed lobes. The flowers are blue-purple, or even almost white.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. Useful compact plants, growing from 18 to 24 inches high, in July and August bear many rosy-pink or coral-red blooms.

IBERIS gibraltarica. A species of hardy Candytuft, with white flowers which shade to lilac. 25 cts. each.



Plant Phloxes in masses for best effect

Iberis sempervirens. Pure white blooms produced in early spring. The plant grows about 1 foot high and is much used in rockeries, cemeteries, and similar positions. 25 cts. each.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. A native perennial which from July to September produces spikes of purple and rosy blooms. Plants grow from 3 to 4 feet in height. 25 cts. each.

LILIES (Lilium) canadense. The American Meadow Lily, which blooms about the middle of July. Flowers are drooping, with a scarlet-yellow throat spotted black. 25 cts. each.

Henryi. Brilliant golden yellow blooms, lightly spotted with brown. Grown under proper conditions, the plant sometimes attains a height of 6 feet. October delivery. 75 cts. each.

Regale (myriophyllum). Delightfully fragrant flowers, pure white at the tips of the petals which blends with bright canary-yellow at the center of the bloom. Occasionally the white is suffused with pink. October delivery. \$1 each.

superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). Flowers yellow to orange-red, with dark spots, opening in mid-July; flower-spikes are from 3 to 6 feet high and bear from fifteen to twenty blooms. 25 cts. each.

tigrinum splendens. The old-fashioned Tiger Lily. A perfectly hardy variety, specially desirable for planting in the hardy border. Blooms about August 1. 25 cts. each.

tigrinum flore-pleno. A double-flowering Tiger Lily, blooming about the middle of August. 25 cts. each.

umbellatum. Blooms at about the same time as the familiar *L. candidum*, and makes a most delightful combination with that variety. The colors range from rose to deep red, and from apricot to shades of yellow and buff. 25 cts. each.

MONARDA didyma, Cambridge Scarlet (Oswego Tea). Brilliant crimson-scarlet blooms in July and August, on plants which grow from 2 to 3 feet high; foliage has a pronounced aromatic odor.

MYOSOTIS alpestris semperflorens. A variety of hardy Forget-me-not which blooms from early spring until late autumn.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. A trailing plant with bright glossy green leaves and small blooms in May and June. The plant grows from 6 to 8 inches high and is useful as a cover plant in shade or sun.

PEONIES

Field-grown roots, 50 cts. each, unless otherwise noted

- Albert Crousse.** Extra-large rose-white blooms which are flecked with crimson, and quite fragrant. An erect-growing plant blooming late in the season. \$1 each.
- Dr. Bretonneau.** Pale lilac guards, with milk-white center petals shading to amber; midseason.
- Delicatissima.** Extra-large lilac-rose blooms; very fragrant; plant is a strong grower and free bloomer; midseason.
- Delachei.** Violet-crimson, with soft petals tipped silver; a midseason free-blooming variety, and one of the best for the garden. The plant makes a strong, erect growth.
- Felix Crousse.** Brilliant red, and possibly one of the best red sorts. Plants are vigorous growers, of medium height, and free bloomers. \$1 each.
- Fragrance.** Dark pink, medium-sized blooms. Largely grown for cut-flowers because of the character and quality of the blooms.
- Festiva maxima.** One of the very best white varieties. The flowers are extremely large, pure white with crimson markings in the center. Blooms early in the season.
- Humei.** Cherry-pink, tipped with silver; a late bloomer. Fragrant.
- L'Eclatante.** A very good midseason brilliant red variety; plants of medium height but are extra-strong growers. The blooms are usually extra large, and quite compact. 75 cts. each.
- Livingstone.** Pale lilac-rose, with tips of petals marked with silver and the central petals flecked with carmine. This variety ordinarily produces large, compact blooms. \$1.50 each.
- La Tulipe.** Lilac-white, with the outer petals striped crimson; fragrant; blooms in late midseason. \$1 each.
- Monsieur Jules Elie.** Pale lilac-rose, with collar of a lighter shade which turns to amber-yellow at the base; an early-blooming variety of extra fine quality. \$1.25 each.
- Modeste Guerin.** Light solferino-red; plants are of medium height; strong grower and free bloomer. 75 cts. each.
- Rubra superba.** Of American origin, and by many considered to be the best late crimson Peony. 75 cts. each.

PEONIES, continued

Umbellata rosea. Guard petals violet-rose, shading to an amber-white center. One of the earliest varieties to bloom and of special value for cutting. 75 cts. each.

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. Plants grow from 3 to 4 feet high, and from June to August produce long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers.

PHLOX

25 cts. each. \$2.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted

Athis. Extra-large trusses of salmon-colored blooms, with a darker eye; the plants are quite tall in growth.

Brilliant. The blooms of this variety are of such a shade of brilliant scarlet that the flower trusses appear as if on fire.

Daybreak. The color of this Phlox is soft shell-pink, matching in shade the Daybreak carnation and the Daybreak aster.



Peonies are superb for garden border plants

PHLOX, continued

Eclaireur. Outer petals carmine, central petals salmon, with a rosy white star.

Elizabeth Campbell. A comparatively new variety; light salmon with lighter shades and a dark red eye.

Hector. Another pink Phlox which is distinguished by being considerably darker in shade. The plants are of average height.

Ingeborg. The individual flowers are of vermilion-red, suffused with salmon, and carried in an exceptionally large cluster. 50 cts. each.

Mrs. Ingalls. The color of this variety very much resembles Day-break, but in habit of growth the plants are slightly larger.

Miss Lingard. White, with light pink center; an early blooming variety, with large trusses.

Pantheon. Salmon-rose, overlaid with light pink; individual blooms quite large.



Sedums have lately come into great favor for rock-gardens and informal plantings

Thor. Deep salmon-pink, overlaid with a scarlet flush; analine red eye with a white halo. 35 cts. each.

Pearl. Pure white, with only the slight tinge of color at the eye.

PHLOX subulata alba. An early spring-blooming species which is used chiefly for carpet bedding, in the rockery and border, and for cemetery planting. This variety produces pure white flowers.

subulata rosea. Similar to the preceding, excepting that the flowers are light pink.

PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. A dwarf plant, growing from 6 to 8 inches in height, covered with deep blue flowers during the summer and fall; useful for the border and for rock planting.

RUDBECKIA laciniata fl.-pl. The well-known "Golden Glow." Most effective when grown in large masses, and can be used for a border, hedge, or for planting among shrubbery; great double golden yellow blooms in autumn.

SALVIA azurea grandiflora. Native to the Rocky Mountains; plants grow from 3 to 4 feet high and during August and September produce great quantities of sky-blue flowers.

SAXIFRAGA cordifolia. Similar to the older variety, *Saxifraga crassifolia*, but the leaves are slightly broader and more or less cordate; the flowers are purple or light lilac.

SEDUM spectabile. The most popular of all the Sedums for ornamental planting; the individual flowers are about half an inch across, but are borne in large clusters which will vary from 4 to 5 inches in diameter. The color varies from rose to purple, and the blooms are produced freely from August until mid-October.

Brilliant. In habit of growth and blooming period this variety is similar to the preceding; the colors are bright amaranth-red.

DWARF VARIETIES

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SEDUM acre. The foliage is deep green, almost covered with a mass of bright yellow flowers.

album. Commonly called the "White Moss," because of the pure white blooms.

Sedum divergens. Distinguished principally by the small leaves, which form a close mat of foliage; the flowers are deep yellow.

coccineum. A crimson-flowered form of the preceding variety.

kamtschaticum. A compact plant, about 8 inches in height, which in July and August is well covered with star-shaped golden yellow blooms.

lydium. A small-leaved plant, growing from 3 to 6 inches high, and a native of Asia Minor; the individual flowers are extremely small, but borne so freely that they make the bed a mass of light pink.

sexangulare. About 4 inches high; in June and July a mass of yellow flowers.

stoloniferum. The flower-stems of this variety frequently grow to a height of 6 inches, and carry clusters of small pink or white blooms.

VERONICA alpestris. St. Paul's Speedwell. Plants grow in irregular clumps from 2 to 4 feet high; from May to July the plants bear racemes of whitish or pale blue flowers.

elegantissima. Plants are more standard and branch more freely than the type; the flowers are larger than other varieties, light pink in color.

VIOLA CORNUTA, Blue Perfection. Often called Tufted Pansies. They are specially desirable for bedding, for the reason that they bloom nearly eight months in the year. This variety is deep purplish blue.

lutea splendens. Rich golden yellow.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These plants are used chiefly in large beds, or for margining ponds and lakes, although they are often used with small shrubs in wide borders.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., except where noted

ARUNDO Donax. One of the tall-growing reeds, a native of Europe and Asia, often reaching a height of 15 feet. The leaves are long and broad, bright green. The plants are topped by reddish brown plumes, which turn to silver-gray at maturity. 50 cts. each.

Arundo Donax variegata. Not quite so tall as the preceding variety, and in extremely cold climates must be protected in winter; the leaves are striped green and white. 50 cts. each.

ARRHENATHERUM bulbosum variegatum. A tall-growing grass probably of South American origin. The plant bears both staminate and pistillate flowers, which are peculiar yellowish white. Desirable for mass planting because of the foliage rather than the flowers.

EULALIA gracillima univittata. The Japanese Rush. A plant growing from 6 to 7 feet tall with long, narrow foliage, bright green in color with a silvery midrib.

japonica variegata. An ornamental plant whose green leaves are striped with white and stems marked with pink or yellow.

japonica zebrina. A peculiarity of this plant is that the yellow markings run across the leaf rather than lengthwise; plants will grow from 6 to 7 feet tall.



Ornamental Grasses make good backgrounds for Lily-pools



This illustration shows the Memorial Garden constructed on the grounds of the Collinwood School, Cleveland, Ohio

“LARGE POND” COLLECTION OF HARDY WATER-LILIES

This collection is comprised of five excellent varieties, which supply a most desirable combination of colors. Suitable for a pond with a minimum area of 125 square feet.

Nymphæa Tuberosa Richardsonii. Has white blooms 6 to 8 inches across.

T. Rosea. Splendid pink flowers, not quite so large.

marliacea chromatella. Bright canary-yellow blooms and delicate leaves.

gloriosa. Deep carmine-rose; blooms all season.

Paul Heriot. Extremely large blooms; clear yellow, with delicate shadows of red at the base of the petals. Blooms almost continuously.

One plant of each of the five varieties (total value \$11) for \$10

MARLIACEA COLLECTION

Three splendid sorts of three distinct colors. Will make a splendid appearance in a pool of any size, and are quite sufficient for a pool 7 by 10 feet. Each one of these Lilies is large enough for a tub-garden.

Nymphæa marliacea albida. Pure white with golden yellow stamens at the center.

marliacea carnea. Light pink, growing darker at the base of the petals.

marliacea chromatella. Bright yellow flowers with darker stamens; medium size—4 to 6 inches across. Leaves green, mottled brown.

One plant of each variety (total value \$3.25) for \$3

ODORATA COLLECTION

Each one of the blooms in this collection is extremely fragrant; the flowers are usually fairly large. Each of the Lilies in this offer has a central tuft of yellow stamens.

Nymphæa odorata, W. B. Shaw. Has large, rosy pink blooms. The plant makes a strong growth and produces flowers continuously.

Odorata sulphurea. Forms a pleasing contrast to the other varieties. It is pure sulphur-yellow and the flowers are borne well above the water.

Odorata Gigantea. Notable for the strong growth of the plant and the great number of pure white flowers.

One plant of each variety (total value \$2.75) for \$2.50

The McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa.

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Of all the Irises in cultivation probably not one shows deeper shades of blue than Iris Sibirica, or the Siberian Iris. The deep color rivals the blue of the gentian, and makes this delicate, small-flowered variety one of the most desirable of the Iris family.

WATER-LILIES

and
**WATER
PLANTS**



**INDEPENDENCE
NURSERIES**

INDEPENDENCE - - OHIO

WILLIAM FALCONER

One of the most charming varieties in our list. While this illustration is superb, it hardly does justice to the rich crimson of the petals and golden tipped stamens.

